Exhibit D

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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER	
SOROUSH, LAYLA	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
1617	

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05/31/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/019,100	SAIDI ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Layla Soroush	1617	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *12 March 2007*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1,6,10,12-17 and 22-27* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1, 6, 10, 12-17, and 22-27* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

The Office Action is in response to the Applicant's reply filed March 12, 2007 to the restriction requirement made on October 10, 2006.

Applicant's election of Group I claims 1, 5-10, 12-17, and 22-27 with traverse is herein acknowledged. Applicant's election of a single species of corticosteroid - budesonide, high-HLB surfactant - TPGS and high-HLB surfactant comprising ethoxylated derivative of vitamin E – TPGS, low-HLB surfactant – phospholipids, is herein acknowledged.

Applicant submits that the technical feature of the claims is the composition of claim 1. The methods of claims 18-20 require the same technical features. However, in response Examiner respectfully reiterates, "with respect to a group of inventions claimed in an international application unity of invention exists only when there is a technical relationship among the claimed inventions involving one or more of the same or corresponding special technical features. The expression "special technical features" is defined in PCT Rule 13.2 as meaning those features that define a contribution which each of the inventions, considered as a whole, makes over the prior art. The determination is made on the contents of the claims as interpreted in light of the description or drawings (if any)."(MPEP 1850 II. Determination of "Unity of Invention"). The special technical feature of Group I is a composition, consisting essentially of: (a) from 5 ug/mL to about 5 mg/mL of a corticosteroid in dissolved form; (b) from about 0.1 to 20 percent by weight of a pharmaceutically acceptable, high-HLB surfactant component, wherein the HLB of the surfactants present in the high HLB surfactant

component comprises at least 50% by weight of an ethoxylated derivative of vitamin E; and (c) at least about 70 weight percent aqueous phase, while the special feature of Group II is a method for administering a therapeutic dosage of a corticosteroid to the respiratory tract. The composition and the method of administering the composition are different. Additionally, the prior art teaches the composition of claim 1, and therefore, there is a lack in unity. Applicant's arguments are not found persuasive.

The requirement is still deemed proper and is therefore made **FINAL**.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.
>
> (e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000.

Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

Claims 1, 6, 10, 12-14, and 22-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Sonne (US Pat No. 6,193,985).

The invention reads on a composition consisting essentially of: (a) from 5 ug/mL to about 5 mg/mL of a corticosteroid in dissolved form; (b) from about 0.1 to 20 percent by weight of a pharmaceutically acceptable, high-HLB surfactant component, wherein the HLB of the surfactants present in the high HLB surfactant component comprises at least 50% by weight of an ethoxylated derivative of vitamin E; and (c) at least about 70 weight percent aqueous phase.

The transitional phrase "consisting essentially of" limits the scope of a claim to the specified materials or steps "and those that do not materially affect the basic and novel characteristic(s)" of the claimed invention. In re Herz, 537 F.2d 549, 551-52, 190 USPQ 461, 463 (CCPA 1976). "A consisting essentially of' claim occupies a middle ground between closed claims that are written in a consisting of' format and fully open claims that are drafted in a comprising' format." PPG Industries v. Guardian Industries, 156 F.3d 1351, 1354, 48 USPQ2d 1351, 1353-54 (Fed. Cir. 1998). See also Atlas Powder v. E.I. duPont de Nemours & Co., 750 F.2d 1569, 224 USPQ 409 (Fed. Cir. 1984); In re Janakirama-Rao, 317 F.2d 951, 137 USPQ 893 (CCPA 1963); Water Technologies Corp. vs. Calco, Ltd., 850 F.2d 660, 7 USPQ2d 1097 (Fed. Cir. 1988). For art purposes, "the consisting essentially of" language in the claim is treated as "comprising" language and it is an applicant's burden to establish that a step practiced

in a prior art method is excluded from his claims by consisting essentially of' language." (See MPEP 2111.03)

Sonne discloses an oil in water emulsion of budesonide as nose drop or nasal spray, comprising in the oily phase 0.025 g of budesonide and 5 grams of vitamin e TPGS. The limitation of the composition having at least about 70 weight percent of aqueous phase is met by the teachings of the prior art. The limitation of claim 1, 12, 13, 14 in which the component comprises at least 50%, 75%, and 90%, respectively, by weight of an ethoxylated derivative of vitamin E is inherently taught by the prior art. The limitation of claim 1, 10, 12, 22-27 wherein the high-HLB surfactant component comprises at least 50%, 75%, 90% by weight tocopheryl polyethylene glycol 1000 succinate, is inherently taught by the prior art.

The composition "suitable for administering a therapeutic dose of a corticosteroid to the respiratory tract" is an intended use and does not receive patentable weight in a composition claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 15-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sonne (US Pat No. 6,193,985), as discussed in claims 1, 6, 10, 12-14, and 22-27 above.

Sonne is as discussed above.

Sonne fails to exemplify the composition further containing from about 0.1 to about 20 percent by weight of a pharmaceutically acceptable cosolvent comprising propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol having a molecular weight between about 200 and 4000, glycerol, ethoxydiglycol, glycofurol, and ethanol, or a combination thereof, 0.1 to about 3 percent by weight of phospholipids, nor 0.1 to about 3 percent by weight of an oil.

However, Sonne teaches "the formulations according to the invention may be optimized with respect to bioadhesion, sprayability and viscosity, as desired. Thus for example, the following co-solvents may be added: Vegetable oils such as sesame- or olive- or fractionated coconut oil, alcohols such as ethanol, propylene glycol, glycerol, polyethylene glycol or benzyl alcohol; or triacetin," meeting the limitation of claims 15 and 17.

Further, Sonne teaches "the tocopherol derivative emulsifier of the invention may be used alone or in conjunction with other known emulsifiers eg. phospholipids, polysorbates, sorbitan esters of fatty acids, cetearyl glucoside or poloxamers. It has furthermore surprisingly been shown that various other solvents may be used in the emulsion system described above, without compromising the stability of the emulsion."

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to optimize the composition by adding the additional ingredients fo oils or alcohols such as ethanol, propylene glycol, glycerol, polyethylene

glycol or benzyl alcohol; or triacetin, or emulsifiers eg. phospholipids, polysorbates, sorbitan esters of fatty acids, cetearyl glucoside or poloxamers. The motivation to make such an incorporation is because Sonne teaches (1) The formulations according to the invention may be optimized with respect to bioadhesion, sprayability and viscosity, as desired. Thus for example, the following co-solvents may be added: Vegetable oils such as sesame- or olive- or fractionated coconut oil, alcohols such as ethanol, propylene glycol, glycerol, polyethylene glycol or benzyl alcohol; or triacetin and (2) The tocopherol derivative emulsifier of the invention may be used alone or in conjunction with other known emulsifiers eg. phospholipids, polysorbates, sorbitan esters of fatty acids, cetearyl glucoside or poloxamers. It has furthermore surprisingly been shown that various other solvents may be used in the emulsion system described above, without compromising the stability of the emulsion. Hence, the skilled artisan would have had reasonable expectation of successfully producing a composition with optimized bioadhesion, sprayability, viscosity, without compromising the stability of the emulsion.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to optimize the dose range of the Sonne composition by routine experimentation (see 2144.05 11). The motivation to optimize the dose range of the Sonne 's final formulation is because one would have had a reasonable expectation of success in achieving the safest clinical outcome.

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent

and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 1, 6, 10, 12-17, and 22-27 rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-7 of U.S. Patent No. 6241969 B1. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the invention herein is directed to a composition suitable for administering a therapeutic dose of a corticosteroid to the respiratory tract, consisting essentially of: (a)from about 5 ug/ml to about 5 mg/ml of a corticosteroid in dissolved form, (b)from about 0.1 to about 20 percent by weight of a pharmaceutically acceptable, high-HLB surfactant component, wherein the HLB of the surfactants is greater than about 10, and (c) at least about 70 weight percent aqueous phase whereas, the Patent is directed to an aerosolized composition for administering a therapeutic dose of a corticosteroid to respiratory tract, consisting essentially of: (a) from 5 ug/mL to about 5 mg/mL of a dissolved corticosteroid; (b) from about 0.1 to about

20 percent by weight of a pharmaceutically acceptable, high-HLB surfactant component containing one or more surfactants having an HLB of greater than 10, wherein The high-HLB surfactant component comprises at least 50% by weight of an ethoxylated derivative of vitamin E; and (c) at least about 70 weight percent aqueous phase.

Conclusion

No claims allowed.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Layla Soroush whose telephone number is (571)272-5008. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Sreenivasan Padmanabhan, can be reached on (571) 272-0629. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

SREENI PADMANABHAN
PRIMARY EXAMINER

5/26/07